

The Gazette of India



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 18th September 1957:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
439	S.R.O. 2942, dated the 7th September 1957.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 6 of 1956.
440	S.R.O. 2943, dated the 13th September 1957.	Ministry of Transport and Communications.	Amendments made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933.
441	S.R.O. 2944, dated the 13th September, 1957.	Ministry of Finance	Rescinding of notifications Nos. 99 and 107--Customs, dated 16th May 1957 and No. 115--Customs, dated 18th May 1957.
441-A	S.R.O. 2944-A, dated the 14th September 1957.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Fixation of the maximum price of Paddy and Rice in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
441-B	S.R.O. 2944-B, dated the 14th September 1957.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certification of films to be of the description specified therein.
442	S.R.O. 2945, dated the 12th September 1957.	Ministry of Finance	Grant of recognition to the Ahmedabad Share & Stock Brokers' Association under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.
443	S.R.O. 2946, dated the 16th September 1957.	Ditto	Amendment made in the Customs Duties Drawback (Artificial Silk) Rules, 1954.
444	S.R.O. 2947, dated the 16th September 1957.	Ditto	Exception of staple fibre yarn from the whole of excise duty leviable thereon.
445	S.R.O. 2948, dated the 16th September 1957.	Ditto	Draft of the Customs Duties Drawback (Zip Fasteners) Rules, 1957.
446	S.R.O. 2949, dated the 17th September 1957.	Ministry of Works Housing and Supply.	Draft of amendments to the Explosives Rules, 1940.

Sl. No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
447	S.R.O. 2950, dated the 13th September 1957.	Election Commission, India.	List of contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from 298 Almora Constituency.
448	S.R.O. 3017, dated the 18th September 1957.	Ministry of Transport & Communications.	Amendments made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933.
449	S.R.O. 3018, dated the 18th September 1957.	Ministry of Finance	Exemption of mobile crane, when imported, from so much of customs duty specified therein.
450	S.R.O. 3019, dated the 18th September 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Termination of the appointment of Shri Sita Ram Jaipuria as Authorised Controller of the Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Limited, Khadda.
	S.R.O. 3020, dated the 18th September 1957.	Ditto	Amendment made in the Order No. S.R.O. 3440, dated the 9th November 1955.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners)

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi-2, the 26th August 1957

S.R.O. 3024.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Suryya Kumar Chelkravarty, Village Horc Khali, P. O. Golapchak, Distt. Midnapur.	Tamluk.

S.R.O. 3025.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Kota Bala Sanjeeviah, Allagadda (P. O.) Kurnool District	Kurnool

[No. AA-P/23/57(80)2524.]

New Delhi-2, the 27th August 1957

S.R.O. 3026.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Thomas, Koduvathu, Padinjara Madhom, Malekavu Kara, Kolladu, Kottayam.	Kottayam.

[No. KL-P/154/57(81) 2511.]

S.R.O. 3027.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri R. Velayudhan, North Kaloar, Ernakulam (Kerala)	Kottayam.

[No. KL-P/154/57(82) 2415]

New Delhi-2, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 3028.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2

Shri Awadh Raj Singh, Village Baron, Post Baron, Distt. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.

[No. MP-P/189/57(83)2532.]

S.R.O. 3029.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
1	2

Shri Chakradeo Laxmikant Mahadeo, 299-D, Radhakrishna Building, Charni Road, Bombay.

[No. MP-P/189/57(84)2536.]

S.R.O. 3030.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
1	2

Shri Randaman Singh, Village and Post Gijwar, Distt. Sisdhi, Madhya Pradesh.

[No. MP-P/189/57(85)2540.]

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3031.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Karamnarayan Sheolal, 125, Napier Town, Jabalpur	Jabalpur.

[No. MP-P/176/57(76)2545.]

By Order,

A. KRISHNASWAMY AIYANGAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3032.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, No. 810-Poll.II|55, dated the 18th February, 1955, the President hereby directs that all orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Manipur shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chief Secretary, a Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary, in any of the departments of the Manipur Administration.

[No. F.2/3/57-J II]

S.R.O. 3033.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that all orders and instruments made and executed in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chief Secretary, a Secretary, an Additional Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, in any of the departments of the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

[No. F.2/3/57-JII.]

S.R.O. 3034.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. S.R.O. 546, dated the 1st March 1955, the President hereby directs that all orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Tripura shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chief Secretary, a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary or an Assistant Secretary in any of the departments, or the Registrar, Civil Secretariat of the Tripura Administration.

[No. F 2/3-57-J.II]

S.R.O. 3035.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that all orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Chief Commissioner of the Union

territory of Delhi, shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chief Secretary, a Secretary, an Additional Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, in any of the departments of the Delhi Administration.

[No. F 2/3/57/J II]

S. NARAYANSWAMY, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3036.—In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the Central Government, after consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission, hereby makes the following amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Special Recruitment) Regulations, 1956, namely:—

In the said regulations—

(1) regulation 6 shall be renumbered as sub-regulation (1) thereof and after sub-regulation (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1), the candidates referred to in that sub-regulation who reside outside India may, with the approval of the Central Government, be interviewed by the Chairman of the Commission with the help of such advisers as may be chosen by him in this behalf at such centres, as the Central Government may specify. The results of the interviews so held shall be placed by the Chairman before the Board and if such results are approved by the Board with or without modifications, the results as so approved shall be regarded as the results of the interviews held by the Board for the purposes of these regulations.”

(2) in regulation 7, for the words “the interviews held by the Board”, the words “the interviews held or regarded to have been held by the Board” shall be substituted.

2. The amendments hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 14th August, 1957.

[No. 13/33/57-AIS(III)].

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Company Law Administration)

New Delhi, the 17th September 1957

S.R.O. 3037.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Kh: Azim-ud-Din Mattu, Registrar, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, to be the ex-officio Official Liquidator attached to that High Court on a part-time basis, with effect from the date he assumes charge, *vice* Syed Ghulam Nabi Naquishbandi until further orders.

[No. 2(55)-CI.III/56.]

P. B. SAHARYA, Under Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)

New Delhi, the 28th September 1957

S.R.O. 3038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, (1 of 1956) the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, namely:—

At the end of clause (a) of sub-rule (5) of rule 16 of the said rules, the word “or” shall be inserted.

[No. F. 5/5/57-PR.]

J. L. KUNDU, Dy. Secy

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 28th September 1957

S.R.O. 3039.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 155 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Rules, 1957, published with the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 140-Customs, dated the 6th July, 1957, namely:—

In clause (i) of rule 2 of the said rules, for the words "in every hundred gallons of spirit", the words "to every ninety-nine gallons of undenatured spirit" shall be substituted.

[No. 211.]

S.R.O. 3040.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 9-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1956, the Central Government hereby exempts each of the articles specified in column (3) of the Schedule hereto annexed when imported into India or the State of Pondicherry for use as manure, from the whole of the customs duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934):

Provided that in respect of any consignment of any of the said articles imported under cover of a claim for exemption from duty in pursuance of the provisions hereof, the importer shall execute a bond in such form as may be prescribed by the Customs-Collector, binding himself, in a sum equal to the amount of duty ordinarily leviable on such articles, to pay, on demand, the duty leviable on such quantity thereof as is not proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to have been used as manure.

SCHEDULE

Serial No	Relative Item No. in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934	Name of article
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	28	Urca
2	28	Ammonium phosphate
3	28(8)	Muriate of Potash

[No. 216.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 19th September 1957

S.R.O. 3041.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty with which the lease deed dated the 20th January, 1957, executed by Lt. Colonel Firemon C. Reodica, Armed Forces Attache of the Legation of the Philippines in India, in respect of Bungalow No. 55/48, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 27.]

M. PANCHAPPA, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 28th September 1957

S.R.O. 3042.—In the notification of Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) published under S.R.O. No. 2666, in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3 dated the 24th August, 1957—

- (a) in line 2 of sub-rule (8) of rule 65 under item I(1) for "gross boxes" read "gross of boxes".
- (b) in item II(1) relating to the table in Appendix I for "B.S." under the column 'Shor Title' read "B-9".
- (c) in Form B-9 under the item II(2), omit the word "Match" occurring in line 4.

[No. F. 1/4/56-CX(M)II.]

J. N. SAXENA, Officer on Special Duty.

(Dept. of Economic Affairs)

(Stock Exchange Division)

Bombay, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3042-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby modifies—condition (i) (f) in this Ministry's Notification No. S.R.O. 2782-B, dated the 31st August 1957, as under:—

For the figures and words "15th October, 1957" substitute "30th November, 1957".

[No. 2/5/SE/EAD/57.]

P. S. NADKARNI, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, DELHI

PUBLIC NOTICE

New Delhi, the 19th September 1957

S.R.O. 3043.—The following additions and alterations are made in the Public Notice published under S.R.O. 1875 in Part II, Section III of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th June, 1957:—

- (i) In para 18 after sub-para (c), the following new sub-para (d) is added:—
(d) When samples of duty paid goods are brought into the factory for examination for studying design and method of construction etc.
- (ii) After para 3, new paras 4 & 5 are added as under:
 Para 4.—When samples of duty paid goods cited at sub-para (d) of para 1 above are brought into the factory for studying design and method of construction, the conditions already laid down under sub-paras. (a), (b) and (d) of sub-para. 2 shall apply.
 Para 5.—When the duty paid goods refused by the buyers are returned to the factory, such goods should not be allowed to be brought into the factory but should be stored in a godown outside the factory premises.
- (iii) The existing paras 4, 5 and 6 are renumbered as 6, 7 and 8. The new para 8 has been amended so as to allow entry of paid goods mentioned in sub-para (a) to (d) of para 1 above.
 Para 8.—The entry of duty paid goods mentioned in sub-para (a) of para 1 may be allowed by the Superintendent, sub paras (b) and (d) by the Factory Officer and sub-para. (c) by the Assistant Collector.

[No. VI(X)(6)1/57/46000.]

R. PRASAD, Collector.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE WEALTH TAX ACT, 1957.

S.R.O. 3044.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Wealth tax Act, 1957 (No. 27 of 1957), the Central Board of Revenue hereby empowers every person appointed to be a Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) and having jurisdiction or exercising powers as such under the said Act in respect of any individual, Hindu undivided family or company to exercise the functions of a Commissioner of Wealth-tax in respect of such individual, Hindu undivided family or company.

[No. 92.]

S.R.O. 3045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (No. 27 of 1957), the Central Board of Revenue hereby empowers every person appointed to be an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) and having jurisdiction or exercising powers as such under the said Act in respect of any individual, Hindu undivided family or company to exercise the functions of an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax in respect of such individual, Hindu undivided family or company.

[No. 93.]

N. H. NAQVI, Secy.

LAND CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 28th September 1957

S.R.O. 3046.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendment in its notification No. 22-Customs, dated the 2nd February, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under the heading "D-Land Customs areas under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Land Customs, Shillong".

For the entries

"SIBSAGAR CIRCLE

Desangmukh Steamerghat.

Rahumari-Dhubri-Gauhati-Neamoti Desangmukh section of the Steamer route on the river Brahmaputra";

the following entries shall be substituted
namely :—

"TEZPUR CIRCLE

Tezpur Steamerghat.

River Brahmaputra via Dhubri-ghat (India) to the point the river enters Pakistan".

[No. 3.]

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 28th September, 1957

S.R.O. 3047.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 175 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. CER. 175(2)/56, dated the 12th January, 1957, namely:—

In the said notification, the following words occurring against serial number 1, under column 4 shall be omitted, namely:—

"Subject to the condition that the copy of the factory plan should be submitted to the Collector for approval."

[No. 75/57.]

B. D. DESHMUKH, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

MERCHANDISE MARKS

New Delhi, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O. 3048.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (4 of 1889) and in supersession of the Ministry of Commerce & Consumer Industries Notification No. 3(16)-TMP/55, dated the 9th April, 1957, published as S.R.O. 1234 in the Gazette

of India, Part II—Section 3, dated the 20th April, 1957, the Central Government hereby:—

- (1) makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries No. S.R.O. 2290 dated the 6th October, 1956, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section:—

In the schedule to the said notification, after item 32, the following item shall be added, namely:—

"33. Pressure Stoves. On the goods themselves"; and

- (2) directs that this notification shall come into force on the first day of January, 1958.

[No. 3(16)-TMP(MM)/55.]

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3049.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), read with article 42 of the Articles of Association of the Madras Oil and Seeds Exchange Ltd., Madras, (hereinafter referred to as the Exchange) and in supersession of Notification No. S.R.O. 1167 dated the 5th April, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints:—

Shri T. A. Vaswani, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.

as a Director on the Board of Directors of the Exchange to represent interests not directly represented through membership of the said Exchange.

[No. 40-Exp.(13)/56-TMP.]

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Exports (Control) Order, 1954, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said Order—

Under the heading "C. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED", for entry (xvii) of item 1(a) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(xvii) Creosote oil."

[No. Export (1)/AM(55).]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st September 1957

S.R.O. 3051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957 (published with the late Ministry of Production Notification No. S.R.O. 1006, dated the 30th March, 1957), namely:—

In sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the said rules, for the words "under Co-operative Societies Act", the words "a society registered under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of Co-operative Societies" shall be substituted.

[No. 5(37)/57-KVE.]

R. J. BHOJWANI, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3052.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), read with Article 51 (2) (d) of the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay, (hereinafter referred to as the Association) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. P. Gandhi, J. P., Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals, Bombay, to represent interests not directly represented through membership of the Association and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 2749 dated the 26th August, 1957, namely:—

In the said notification, for column (2) of entry 3 in the Table, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri M. P. Gandhi, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., J. P., Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals, Jan Mansion, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay”.

[No. 45-EXP(16)/57-TMP.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Joint Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3053/IDRA/6/1/Am.(3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with rule 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. K. Sen to be a member of the Development Council for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of bicycles in place of Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, M.P., who has resigned and makes the following amendment in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. S.R.O. 432/IDRA/6/1, dated the 16th February 1956, namely:—

In the said Order, under the category of members “being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industry”, for entry No. 10 relating to Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, M.P., the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“10. Shri Nirmal Kumar Sen, C/o Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bengal Branch, 3, Commercial Building, 23, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.”

[No. 5(20)IA(II)(G)/55.]

P. V. B. MENON, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O. 3054.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoints the Chief Engineer, Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, New Delhi, as the officer to whom notices of orders attaching the salaries or allowances of the officers and staff of the said organisation and of its Divisions and Units, may be sent.

[No. 11-22/57-TWI.]

T. C. PURI, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O. 3055.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act 5 of 1908), and in supersession

of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.R.O. 2840, dated 30th August 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New Delhi, as the officer to whom notices of orders attaching the salaries or allowances of the officers and staff working in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New Delhi, may be sent.

[No. F. 9-108/57-C(E).]

B. R. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3056.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957, namely:—

Amendment

In the said Order, in clause 2, for item (b), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) “Gram” includes split gram and products thereof other than ‘choori’”.

[No. 204(16)/57-PY.II.]

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi-2, the 21st September 1957

S.R.O. 3057.—Professor K. L. Shourie, M.Sc., M.B., B.S. M.D.S. Ph. D. Principal, Sir C.E.M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay, has been duly elected as member of the Dental Council of India under clause (c) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) with effect from the 16th August, 1957, vice Dr. V. M. Desai deceased.

[No. F.6-6/57-MI(Pt.).]

KRISHNA BIHARI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 17th September 1957

S.R.O. 3058.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 56A of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910), as adapted by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956, and in partial modification of Ministry of Irrigation and Power Notification No. EL-II-357(3)/56, dated the 26th December, 1956, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri H. C. Sardana, Superintending Engineer, Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department, Simla as a representative of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh on the Central Electricity Board vice Shri G. R. Nangea.

[No. EL-III-357(5)/57.]

G. D. KSHETRAPAL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 17th September 1957

S.R.O. 3059.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934), the Central

Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Petroleum Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said rules.—

In clause (i) of rule 70, for the words "sixteen volts" the words "twenty-four volts" shall be substituted.

[No. S&P.II-Pet.1(1)/57.]

M. N. KALE, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

I

S.R.O. 3060.—To Notification No EW-I-15(5)/I/57, dated the 24th April, 1957.

Reference	For the word	Substitute the word
<i>Appendix II</i>		
Item (5) under compulsory subjects.	Survey	Surveying

II

To Notification No. EW-I-15(5)/II/57, dated the 24th April 1957

Reference	For the word.	Substitute the word
<i>Rules</i>		
para 14, line 2	Appendix II	Appendix III

III

To Notification No EW-I-15(5)/IV/57, dated the 24th April 1957.

Reference	Correction.
<i>Appendix II</i>	
Item 2 under Optional.	Insert the figures '100' as marks against the subject 'Elect Communication Engineering'.

[No. 15(5)/57-EWI.]

B. R. MAZUMDAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 19th September 1957

S.R.O. 3061.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3(1) of the Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954 (No. 15 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. Lalit, Officer-in-Charge, Central Claims Organisation, Ministry of Rehabilitation with effect from the afternoon of the 31st August, 1957 for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon the Custodian of Deposits by or under the said Act.

[No. 18(II)/57-N.]

KANWAR BAHADUR Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O. 3062/R.Amdt/XVIII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment.

In the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, namely:—

In the said rules, after rule 17, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"17A. **Certain Government bonds to form part of the compensation pool.**—All assets in the form of Government bonds in the hands of any Custodian in respect of compensation payable for the acquisition of any evacuee property by the State under any law relating to abolition of zamindaris and jagirs shall form part of the compensation pool.

17B. **Payment of compensation in National Plan Savings Certificates or certain Government bonds.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a displaced person to whom compensation or rehabilitation grant is payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules may, at the discretion of the Chief Settlement Commissioner or a Settlement Commissioner, be paid compensation or rehabilitation grant—

(i) in the form of National Plan Savings Certificates issued by the Central Government; or

(ii) in the form of Government bonds referred to in rule 17A."

[No. F.8/18/57-SI.]

P. GANGULEE, Dy. Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 24th September 1957

S.R.O. 3063.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act 1955 (53 of 1955), the Delhi Development Provisional Authority, with the previous approval of the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Regulations, published with the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health No. F.30-8/55-LSG dated the 11th November 1955, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For Chapter II-A of the said Regulations the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER II-A

Permission for the erection or re-erection of buildings

(1) In matters of the application for the erection or re-erection of buildings in the 'controlled area' except in the area mentioned in clause (2) below, the Authority shall be generally guided by the principles of the building byelaws of the Delhi Improvement Trust for extra municipal areas, as confirmed by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. F.1(47)/53-LSG, dated the 20th July 1953.

(2) In matters of the application for the erection and re-erection of buildings in the areas within the limits of the Delhi Municipal Committee which have been declared as "Controlled Area" by the Authority's Notification No. F. 1(4)/55-Admn., dated 10th June 1957, as amended by the Notification No. F. 1(4)/55-Admn., dated 15th July 1957, the Authority shall be generally guided by the principles of the Building Byelaws of the Delhi Municipal Committee, as confirmed by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. F. 2(6)/56-LSG dated the 9th July 1956, except—

(i) Byelaws 83 to 99 (both inclusive)

(ii) Projection Byelaws—clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Byelaw 1—General and Byelaws 2—chhajjas, 5—saibans and 7—colonades

and subject to the following modifications, namely:—

1. 'Barsati' shall mean a covered place having a height of not more than 10 ft. on the top most roof of a building occupying not more than 25 p.c. of the roof area, having two sides open and used for shelter during the rains. It shall not abut on the courtyard or on street or road.

2. 'Repair' shall not mean re-roofing or renewal of a roof unless such re-roofing or renewal is of the same specification as of the previous roof and repairs shall not include the opening of doors on the ground floor abutting on public road.

3. The site plan shall also show the proposed covered area on each floors.

4. Subject to the rules regulating the height of the building, the maximum height of any building abutting on any road shall be regulated by the width of such road as follows:—

- (i) when the width of the road is less than 15 ft. the maximum height shall be 15 ft.
- (ii) when the width of the road is 15 ft. or more but less than 25 ft. the maximum height shall be 33 ft. provided that not more than two living storeys and a barsati shall be allowed within a total height of 33 ft.
- (iii) when the width of the road is 25 ft. or more but less than 60 ft. the maximum height shall be 40 ft. subject to the condition that not more than three living floors shall be allowed.
- (iv) when the width of the road is 60 ft. or more the maximum height shall be 70 ft.

Provided that—

- (1) if the face of the building is set back from the road for any distance not exceeding the height specified above as applicable to the case such building may be erected or raised to a height of greater than that so specified, but not so that any portion of the building shall intersect any of a series of imaginary straight lines drawn from the set back line in the direction of the portion set back at an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizontal.
 - (2) if a building is to be erected upon a corner plot its height shall be regulated by the wider of the two adjoining roads upto a point not more than 30 ft. from the wider road.
 - (3) the Authority may in writing permit chimneys, minarets, towers, domes and similar structures to be erected of a height exceeding the maximum height hereinbefore prescribed.
 - (4) the height of manties and water storage tanks shall not be taken into account when calculating maximum height of the building permissible.
 - (5) the parapet on barsaties, manties and latrines on the terrace will not exceed 1 foot in height. The Authority may in writing permit a purdah or parapet wall of a maximum height of 5½ ft.
5. (a) The area of open space for cinemas and theatres will be governed by rules notified by the Government and by the conditions imposed by the Authority from time to time.
- (b) The area of open space for schools, hospitals, community halls, clubs and nursing home buildings will be governed by the conditions imposed by the Authority.
6. No residential building shall have a covered area of more than the following—
- (a) 75 p.c. of the plot area on all floors having an area up to 100 sq. yds.
 - (b) 66⅔ p.c. of the plot area on all floors having an area from 101 to 200 sq. yds.
 - (c) 50 p.c. of the area for all floors for plots having area upto 300 sq. yds.

- (d) 50 p.c. of the area for ground floor and 40 p.c. for all the upper floors for plots having areas above 300 sq. yds. but not exceeding 600 sq. yds.
- (e) 40 p.c. of the area on all floors for plots having areas above 600 sq. yds. but not exceeding 900 sq. yds.
- (f) One-third of the area on all floors for plots having area of over 900 sq. yds.

The above will be enforced with usual marginal adjustments.

- 7. No balcony verandah, chhatia, steps or other projection from the face of a building shall be allowed to be erected or re-erected on, under or over any road or beyond the boundaries of the applicant's own land in any other direction.
- 8. No portion of any building shall project beyond the set back lines of any road. The set back line for each road will be fixed by the Delhi Development Provisional Authority.
- 9. The plinth of buildings shall not be less than 1 ft 6 inches above the centre or crest of the nearest road or proposed road for living rooms and not less than 6 inches for garages and cow sheds
- 10. All rooms intended solely for use as bath rooms shall have—
 - (a) a floor area of not less than 25 sq. ft. the smallest side being not less than 4 ft.
 - (b) a permanent opening or openings totalling at least 6 sq. ft. in area below the ceiling.
- 11. No projection will be built to project over public land.
- (3) Such of the byelaws as prescribe any limitation within which sanction shall be granted or refused, or which prescribe any limitation for the issue of a notice, or within which any orders on any application for the grant of completion certificate is to be passed or any other limitation provided therein shall have no effect."

[No. F. 8(20)/56-Admn.]

G. MUKHARJI, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3063.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-B of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 466, dated the 5th March, 1952, namely:—

In the statement annexed to the said notification—

(I) The following words and letters shall be omitted, namely:—

"Part A", "Part B" and "Part C".

(II) For the existing entries relating to the Regional Conciliation Officers, Lucknow, Agra and Meerut against Uttar Pradesh, the following entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

3. Regional Conciliation Officer, Lucknow.—Lucknow Region consisting of rural circle (excluding the area within the jurisdiction of Lucknow Municipality, the Cantonment Board, Lucknow and the Notified Area Committee of Alambagh-Charbagh and the area comprising of revenue villages of Baragawan, Amausi, Anaura and Gauri in Lucknow Tehsil) and including the districts of Lucknow, Sitapur, Kheri, Bardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki and Faizabad.
4. Regional Conciliation Officer, Agra.—Agra Region consisting of rural circle [excluding the area within the jurisdiction of Agra Municipality, the Cantonment Board, Agra and the area comprising of revenue villages of Bodla, Jaganpur (Dayalbagh) and Havagar in Agra Tehsil] and including the districts of Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri, Mathura and Jhansi proper.
5. Regional Conciliation Officer, Meerut.—Meerut Region consisting of the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur (excluding the area within the jurisdiction of the Saharanpur Municipality and the area comprising of the revenue villages of Sheikhpura Kadeem, and Durra Sheopuri in Saharanpur Tehsil), Muzaffargarh, Meerut and Bulandshahr.

(iii) For "Travancore-Cochin, and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Kerala.—The Chairman Industrial Tribunal at (1) Trivandrum, (2) Alleppey, (3) Ernakulam, (4) Quilon and (5) Kozhikode.

[No. HI-1(106)/56.]

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3065.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoint the 29th September, 1957 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 thereof, which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 thereof, which have already been brought into force), of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of Jabalpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh, namely:—

The areas within the Corporation limits of Jabalpur town, and the revenue village of—

- (i) Polipather,
- (ii) Maharajpur,

in tehsil and district Jabalpur.

[No. HI-13(10)/57.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th September 1957

S.R.O. 3066.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts, for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st October, 1957, from the payment of the employer's special contribution under Chapter V-A of the said Act, every factory—

- (a) which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the manufacturing processes specified in column 1 of the Table annexed hereto or any other manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes or in any other manufacturing process carried on in a seasonal factory of the nature referred to in clause (12) of section 2 of the said Act; and
- (b) which is situated in any area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table, subject to the condition, if any, specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Name of the manufacturing process	Area where situated	Conditions
1	2	3
1 Redrying un-manufactured leaf tobacco.	Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	
2 Rice milling.	Do	
3 Cold storage.	Do	
4 Salt manufacture.	Do	
5 Oil mills.	Do	Provided that the process of oil milling is subsidiary to any other manufacturing process which is seasonal and so long as the number of employed loyees engaged in oil milling is less than fifty.
6 Ice manufacture	The States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.	

[No. HI-6(231)/57.]

R. M. DOIPHODE, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th September 1957

S.R.O. 3067.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a provident fund scheme should be framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1932 (19 of 1952), in respect of the employees of the following industries, namely:—

(i) Industrial and Power Alcohol industry; and

(ii) Asbestos cement Sheets industry;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 30th November, 1957, the said industries shall be added to Schedule I of the said Act.

[No. PF.II/61(8)/56.]

New Delhi, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O.3068/PWA/14/N.1/Am.1/57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 14 read with section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 984 (PWA/14/N.1/57) dated the 21st March 1957:—

In the said notification—

(1) for items II and VI, the following items shall be respectively substituted, namely:—

“II. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)

Calcutta.

1. Conciliation Officer (Central), Calcutta I
2. Conciliation Officer (Central), Calcutta II
3. Conciliation Officer (Central), Shillong
4. Conciliation Officer (Central), Jharsuguda
5. Labour Inspectors (Central), in Calcutta region with Headquarters at
 - (i) Calcutta I
 - (ii) Calcutta II
 - (iii) Gauhati
 - (iv) Kharagpur
 - (v) Dibrugarh
 - (vi) Cuttack

} The States of West Bengal (excluding Coal Mines), Orissa (excluding Iron Ore Mines) and Assam and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

VI. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central),
Dhanabad

1. Conciliation Officer (Central), Dhanabad I . }
2. Conciliation Officer (Central), Dhanabad II . }
3. Conciliation Officer (Central) Asansol . }
4. Conciliation Officer (Central) Hazaribagh . }
- *5. Conciliation Officer (Central), Jharsuguda . }
6. Labour Inspectors (Central), in Dhanabad region with Headquarters at—
- (i) Asansol
- (ii) Purnia
- (iii) Ranchi
- (iv) Khatrasgarh
- (v) Koderma
- (vi) Mazaffarpur
- (vii) Giridih
- (viii) Pakur
- (ix) Jharia at Dhanbad
- (x) Jharia East
- (xi) Jharia West
- (xii) Mahuda
- (xiii) Chirkunda
- (xiv) Ramgarh
- (xv) Sirampur
- (xvi) Roniganj
- (xvii) Ukhara
- (xviii) Kirkend
- (xix) Pathardih
- (xx) Dhanbad (at Regional Headquarters)
- (xxi) Dhanabad (for Mica Mines)
- (xxii) Domchanch
- (xxiii) Barajamda

The State of Bihar; the States of West Bengal (Coal Mines only); and Orissa (Iron Ore Mines only).

*N. B. The Conciliation Officer (Central) Jharsuguda will have jurisdiction only in so far as Iron Ore Mines in the district of Ranchi in the State of Bihar are concerned.

(2) in item No. IV for 'Nagpur' the word 'Jabalpur' shall be substituted.

[No. Fac. 103(26)/56.]

S.R.O. 3069.—The following draft of an amendment of the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th October, 1957

Any objections, or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Scheme, the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 8 shall be omitted.

[No. Fac.186(1)/57.]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1957

S.R.O. 3070.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment of the Import Department of Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield Limited, Quilon, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st day of July, 1957.

[No. P.F.II.57(26)/57/Pt.I.]

New Delhi, the 24th September 1957

S.R.O. 3071.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (19 of 1934), the Central Government hereby makes the following Regulations, the same having been previously published as required by section 7 of the said Act, namely:—

TETRAETHYL LEAD COMPOUND (HANDLING OF) REGULATIONS, 1957

1. Short title and extent.—(1) These Regulations may be called the Tetraethyl Lead Compound (handling of) Regulations, 1957.

(2) They extend to the whole of India and shall apply only within the limits of major ports as defined by or under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

(3) They shall apply in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements of the Indian Dock Labourers' Regulations, 1948.

2. Definitions.—In these Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

- (a) "the Act" means the Indian Dock Labourers' Act, 1934 (19 of 1934);
- (b) "the Inspector" means a person appointed under the Act to be an Inspector;
- (c) "Port Authority" means the person having the general management and control of a Port;
- (d) "Tetraethyl Lead Compound" means an anti-knock compound containing tetraethyl lead.
- (e) "employer" means the person who by himself, his agents or employees, carries on the processes;
- (f) "owner" includes any consignor, consignee, shipper or agent for the sale or custody of cargo of tetraethyl lead compound;
- (g) the words "processes" and "worker" have the meaning assigned to them in the Act.

3. Import and Handling of Tetraethyl Lead Compound.—(1) It shall be the duty of the owner, master, officer in charge or agents of the ship carrying tetraethyl lead compound to comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) on arrival of any ship carrying tetraethyl lead compound at a port and at least 4 hours before allowing the discharge of the tetraethyl lead compound, a notice in writing declaring the quantity of tetraethyl lead compound carried on the ship and the owner thereof shall be sent to the Collector of Customs, Port Authority and the Inspector;
- (b) the tetraethyl lead compound imported into the port shall be packed in specially constructed steel drums of substantial construction. The drums shall be sealed with an inner and outer bung. Rolling hoops shall be fitted on to the shell as an added precaution;
- (c) all receptacles containing tetraethyl lead compound shall be distinctively and durably marked with the words "Tetraethyl Lead Compound: POISON";
- (d) two sets of protective equipment comprising the following shall be provided and kept readily available for use in the event of any leakage of tetraethyl lead compound:—
 - (i) rubber gloves,
 - (ii) rubber boots.
 - (iii) rubber apron or oilskin suit, and
 - (iv) suitable respirator, which should be either of canister type containing minimum of 500 cc. of activated charcoal or an air line respirator with an independent fresh air supply.
- (e) Rope slings for unloading drums containing tetraethyl lead compound required under clause (e) of Regulations 3(2), shall be provided.

(2) It shall be the duty of the employer of workers handling tetraethyl lead compound to comply with the following requirements; it shall also be the duty of all workers handling tetraethyl lead compound to comply with these requirements except the requirements under clauses (g) and (h) below:—

- (a) no receptacle containing tetraethyl lead compound shall be opened within the limits of the port;

- (b) tetraethyl lead compound shall be landed between the hours of sunrise and sun-set;
- (c) before commencement of the discharge, the consignment of tetraethyl lead compound shall be inspected on board the vessel by a responsible and properly informed person. No tetraethyl lead compound drums showing any sign of leakage shall be discharged until suitably repaired or placed in a larger receptacle or container offering sufficient precautions from leakage;
- (d) drums containing tetraethyl lead compound shall be discharged under the supervision of a responsible and properly informed person;
- (e) drums containing tetraethyl lead compound shall be loaded and discharged in rope slings with a maximum of two drums at a time, using a separate sling for each drum. Hooks shall on no account be used;
- (f) men handling drums containing tetraethyl lead compound shall be provided with heavy gloves of canvas or leather and shall use such gloves;
- (g) if the person whose duty is to comply with the requirement under clause (d) of regulation 3(1) fails so to do, then it shall also be the duty of the employer of the workers handling tetraethyl lead compound to comply with the said requirement within the shortest time reasonably practicable after such failure;
- (h) adequate quantities of kerosene or other non-inflammable solvent, soap and water to deal with any leakage of tetraethyl lead compound shall be kept readily available where the work of handling of the tetraethyl lead compound is carried on.

4. Measures to be taken in the event of leakage of Tetraethyl Lead Compound:—

(1) It shall be the duty of the employer of workers handling tetraethyl lead compound to take the following measures in the event of leakage of the tetraethyl lead compound:—

- (a) the area in which a leakage of tetraethyl lead compound has occurred (including the outside of a drum) shall be treated as follows:
 - (i) flush with kerosene or some other light oil solvent, followed by water. If the surface permits, wash thoroughly with soap working up as much lather as possible, and again flush with water;
 - (ii) if it is possible to obtain quickly a supply of common bleaching lime (CaOCl_2) the area should first be treated generously with a mixture of bleaching lime and water in the form of thin slurry (NEVER use the dry powder); alternately a 5 per cent. Solution sulphuryl chloride ($\text{SO}_2 \text{Cl}_2$) in kerosene may be used.
- (b) if contamination of an absorbent material such as wooden flooring, dunnage, or other packing material, has taken place, then such material shall, after treatment as above, be removed from the place where tetraethyl lead compound is being handled.

(2) It shall be the duty of all workers handling tetraethyl lead compound to take the following measures in the event of leakage of the compound:

- (a) if tetraethyl lead compound comes into contact with the skin, the part or parts affected shall be washed and cleaned at once with a solvent such as kerosene, followed by soap and water;
- (b) any clothing which becomes contaminated by tetraethyl lead compound shall be removed immediately and cleaned by repeated rinsing in a non-inflammable dry cleaning fluid;
- (c) shoes and leather-covered articles which become contaminated by tetraethyl lead compound shall be discarded;
- (d) if tetraethyl lead compound can be smelled, it is being breathed and workers not assigned to deal with the leakage of tetraethyl lead compound shall move away from any place where it can be smelled;
- (e) workers assigned to deal with the leakage of tetraethyl lead compound shall wear the protective equipment described under clause (d) of regulation 3(1).

Explanation.—Tetraethyl lead compound is highly coloured by means of a dye (usually yellow, blue or red) so that the leakage is immediately discernible. Further tetraethyl lead compound has a distinctive and slightly sweet smell.

5. **Penalties.**—Whoever being a person whose duty it is to comply with any of these Regulations commits a breach of such Regulations shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

[No. Fac.38(100)/56.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1957

S.R.O. 3072.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., and the Titanium Products Staff Union and Titanium Workers' Union.

BEFORE SHRI P.D. VYAS, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

NAGPUR

(Sitting at Trivandrum)

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 6 of 1957

Adjudication. Between:

The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum.

And

The Titanium Products Staff Union and the Titanium Workers' Union.

APPEARANCES

For the Management:—Shri R. Ramalinga Iyer, Advocate.

For the Workmen:—Shri G. Balagangadharan Nair, Advocate, Shri S. Varadarajan Nair, General Secretary, Titanium Products Staff Union, Shri N. Anantha Raman, Joint Secretary, Titanium Products Staff Union, Shri A. Venkataraman, General Secretary, Titanium Workers' Union, Shri K. Balakrishnan, President Travancore Titanium Products Employees' Union.

AWARD

On a joint application of the Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum and the Titanium Products Staff Union and Titanium Workers' Union, as representing a majority of the workmen, the Central Government was pleased to refer for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras an industrial dispute concerning the workmen employed in the factory of the said Company by an Order S.R.O. 2367 dated 11/20th October, 1956. The dispute related to the following matters set forth in the joint application of the parties and reproduced in the Schedule annexed to the said Order:—

- (1) Is any bonus payable for the year 1955 if so, the quantum.
- (2) (a) Whether the Provident Fund Scheme to be instituted should be a private scheme as demanded by the Union or whether the scheme should come under the Government Scheme as offered by the Management.
- (b) If and when the Provident Fund Scheme comes into being whether any retrospective effect should be given and if so, from what date.
- (3) Whether the gratuity Scheme is to be formulated and implemented now; and if so, the terms and conditions.
- (4) Whether the existing Dearness Allowance rates require any revision; if so, to what extent and from what date.

2. The Industrial Tribunal, Madras consisted of a single Member, Shri K. N. Kunjukrishna Pillai and before he could complete the proceedings and give his award his services ceased to be available. The dispute relating to the same matters, therefore, has been referred to me for adjudication by the Government Order [LR-II/57-1(27)/57], dated the 5th June 1957. It was on the joint application of the parties that the reference was originally made and at that time the two Unions, viz., the Titanium Products Staff Union and the Titanium Workers'

Union figured as representing a majority of the workmen. Later, the Travancore Titanium Products Employees' Union also moved for being impleaded as a party and it has been so impleaded by an Order dated 22nd February 1957 passed by my predecessor. All the three Unions have filed their respective statements of claims both for staff and other workers and the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., referred to hereinafter as the Company, has filed its written statement. The Workers' Union and the Staff Union have further filed their respective rejoinder statements after the Company filed its written statement. On the Reference coming up for hearing before me, all the parties have agreed by a joint statement in writing to adopt the proceedings conducted so far before the previous Tribunal and the case is to be continued from the stage at which it stood when the dispute was referred to me for adjudication.

3. The Company was registered in 1946 for the manufacture of Titanium pigments and it is a common ground between the parties that commercial production started in the factory in October, 1951. The Company's factory had to be closed down for a period of about 18 months from 1st July 1952 to 31st December 1953 and it was found possible to restart production in the factory from the beginning of 1954, after securing some Tariff protection from the Central Government and a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The working as well as the financial position of the Company have been discussed infra while deciding the questions relating to bonus and dearness allowance. Before I proceed to discuss those questions, the other two matters, namely, Provident Fund and Gratuity may conveniently be dealt with first.

4. The workers' representatives, in the present circumstances of the Company, have been fair enough to accept a partial scheme of gratuity and the parties have filed a joint statement as follows:—

"The parties agree that for the time being the Management will pay fifteen days' wages for every year of service with a maximum of six months in cases of death or permanent disability occurring among the staff and workmen in the concern, the monthly wage being the average wage for the twelve months preceding such termination of employment by reason of death or disability. Wages for the purposes of this statement will be basic wages plus dearness allowance. An award may be passed accordingly".

On the point of gratuity therefore I make my award in terms of the said settlement between the parties.

5. Regarding the demand for Provident Fund Scheme, it is an undisputed fact that by a Government communication dated 10-10-1956, the Company's factory is already covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act and the scheme thereunder, with effect from 30th September 1956. Under the circumstance, there does not survive the question of any private scheme and the Provident Fund scheme to be provided for must be under the Statute. On this point the parties are agreed and the only dispute now remaining is with respect to the retrospective effect if any.

6. It has been urged by the representatives of the workmen concerned that the statutory scheme of Provident Fund should be given effect to from 1st January, 1956. It appears that the Workers' Union made a demand for Provident Fund scheme on 31st May, 1954, which was followed by a conciliation held on 8th July, 1954. During the conciliation the management agreed on principle that there should be a scheme of Provident Fund and the question was to be taken up before the Board of Directors. Then the Staff Union seems to have made the demand for Provident Fund scheme on 6th August, 1954, whereafter conciliation was held on 4th March, 1955. During the conciliation the Management suggested that the question regarding gratuity and provident fund scheme may be taken up for consideration in the year 1956. On perusal of the papers on record including the correspondence that passed between the parties, I find that though the Management agreed on principle, there was at no time any unconditional agreement finally arrived at between the parties in respect of the Provident Fund scheme. At an earlier stage, notwithstanding the fact that the Act had not been made applicable to the Company's factory, the Company was prepared to consider the introduction of the Provident Fund scheme provided the workers agreed to an equal contribution of 6½ per cent. It was not until July, 1956, that the Workers' Union expressed its readiness to agree to the equal contribution of 6½ per cent by either side and prior thereto it insisted upon the workers' contribution being lesser than that of the employers. This prevented any final agreement being reached between the parties and in the mean time the Act was made applicable to the Company's factory with effect from 30th September, 1956 as said above. It is not the case on behalf of the workmen that any

one of them has left or retired to their knowledge during the intervening period since January 1956, and thus there arises no question of any one having lost the benefit of the scheme in case it were introduced on 1st January 1956. What is contended on their behalf is that if the scheme is given effect to from 1st January, 1956, the contributions by the respective parties would start earlier and to that extent the workmen concerned would be benefited. In such a case if the employers are called upon to make their contribution from 1st January, 1956, the real practical difficulty will arise with respect to the contributions to be recovered from the workers for the intervening past period. It was suggested by the representatives of the Unions that the workers' contributions may be recovered from their wages by instalments in the course of 20 months next after the date of the award. In my opinion, any such undertaking by the Unions functioning at present is not enough and there is no guarantee that the same Unions would continue to represent the workers during the proposed period for the recovery of the past contributions. Generally such a guarantee should be forthcoming from the individual workers concerned and it would be hazardous in the absence thereof to direct the recoveries of past contributions from the wages hereafter earned by them. In my opinion, the statutory scheme of Provident Fund in the concern has not come too late to cause any serious prejudice or loss to the workers and they should rest satisfied with the date on which it came into force on the applicability of the Act.

7. The real dispute between the parties centres round the question of bonus for the year 1955 and revision of existing rates of dearness allowance. Since the Company started commercial production in October 1951, 1954 was the first year of profit leaving aside the aforesaid period from 1st July 1952 to 31st December 1953 during which the factory remained closed. In the year 1954, the Company earned the net profit of Rs. 4,03,170-13-2 and it being the first year of profit the Company just as a measure of goodwill granted bonus equivalent to one month's total wages inclusive of dearness allowance under a settlement between the parties. The similar offer was made for the year 1955 now under reference and the Company was prepared to raise the quantum to two months' wages but the Unions on behalf of the workers concerned have been insisting on a bonus equivalent to four months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance for the same year. Obviously, in the preceding year 1954, the payment of bonus has been voluntarily made by the Company under a settlement between the parties and the offer made in respect of the year 1955, was without prejudice to the Company's rights to have the dispute decided on merits in the event of a reference for an adjudication to an Industrial Tribunal. Even at the time of the hearing before me the Company revived the offer of bonus equivalent to two months' wages without prejudice but the Union representatives were not prepared to accept it and the dispute has, therefore, to be decided on merits.

8. It is an undisputed fact that the bonus claimed on behalf of the workers is on the basis of profits of the year after applying the formula laid down by the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the Bombay Mill Owners' Case—1950 2L.L.J. p. 1247. In the same breath, however, the Union representatives contended that looking to the profits made during the year mainly due to the co-operation of and the efforts put in by the workers, the bonus equivalent to not less than four months' total wages should be awarded to them on considerations of social justice. It was urged that bonus is a deferred wage; and so long as the workers have not attained a living wage standard they are entitled to make the claim of bonus irrespective of the profits made during a particular year so as to make up the existing gap between their real wages and a living wage. Those in charge of the management of the concern were strongly criticized and were charged with inefficiency and lack of foresight. It was pointed out that though the factory is the only one of its kind in Asia and the raw material required for the same, i.e. Ilmenite is a monopoly of the State in which the factory is working, the Company has not made such progress as was expected when formed in the year 1946 and that with the great potentialities which the industry has got a wise management could have brought about more profitable results. Denying the allegations made against the Management, the Company's representative on the other hand referred to the various adverse circumstances in which it has to work, viz., initial high capital outlay, severe competition in the external market from big and well-established concerns, uneconomic size of the unit, etc.

9. It is not the case here that the management has been acting *mala fide* or is chargeable with any fraud in conducting the affairs of the Company and there can be no doubt that apart from the co-operation and the efforts of the workers, the management has also genuinely made its best efforts in showing profitable results in the years 1954 and 1955. There could conceivably be no case of any

mis-management looking to the fact that the Company has secured Tariff protection from the Central Government and a big loan of Rs. 15,00,000 from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The stand taken up by the workers' representatives is rather paradoxical and if the claim of bonus is to be considered on the basis of profits made during the year, as conceded on their behalf, we cannot be guided by any notional or hypothetical considerations of profits which the Company would or could have made with a better management. The claim has to be adjudged on the basis of the profits as actually made during the year as per the Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account of the Company. No doubt the relative prosperity of the concern and the efforts put in by the workers during the year under review are relevant factors in determining the quantum of bonus but at the same time under the Full Bench formula in the Bombay Mill Owners' case-1950 2 L.L.J. p. 1247.-the claim for bonus is sustainable provided there is enough available surplus on allowing the necessary prior charges which the employer is entitled to. There arises no other consideration of social justice and the Labour Appellate Tribunal has laid down in several cases that its formula in the Bombay Mill Owners' case is itself an embodiment of social justice. Any controversy on this question is now out of place after the decision of the Supreme Court of India in the case of *Muir Mills Ltd.*,—1955 1 L.L.J. p.1—where it has been held by their Lordships that bonus is not a deferred wage and the claim for bonus can be made by the employees only if as a result of the joint contribution of capital and labour the industrial concern has earned profits in any particular year.

10. The Company's Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1955 discloses a net profit of Rs. 9,21,963-1-0. The depreciation charged is Rs. 5,79,580-14-0 and if the same were added back, we arrive at the gross profit of Rs. 15,01,543-15-0 i.e. roughly Rs. 15,01,544. Before proceeding further to discuss the various items of prior charges, it has first to be determined whether any further sums should be added back or deducted as urged on either side in fixing the gross profits for the purposes of our calculations. On behalf of the workers it was pointed out that one month's bonus equivalent to Rs. 30,000, for the year 1954 was actually paid in the year 1956 but it has been included in the second item of the Profit & Loss Account, viz., 'Establishment and Salaries (including Bonus)'. The Company's representative conceded that in the year 1955 there was only a provision made for the said bonus but the actual payment was made in the year 1956 and so Rs. 30,000 may be added back. On doing so we arrive at the figure of Rs. 15,31,544. It has also been conceded on behalf of the Management that the item of Rs. 70 for 'Loss on sale of assets' may also be added back and this brings us to the figure of Rs. 15,31,614. It was next contended on behalf of the workers that the lay off compensation of Rs. 28,000 for the aforesaid period of closure though actually paid in 1955, could not be considered as a part of the normal expenditure in the trading accounts of the year and this amount should therefore, be added back. There is no dispute on the point of the figure but on behalf of the Company it was argued that this payment of lay off compensation was an item of expenditure incurred during the year and it has, therefore, rightly been debited in the Profit & Loss Account. The working of a concern goes on from year to year and liabilities incurred in the preceding year or years may be discharged when becoming due in the subsequent year or years and so long as any such item of expenditure has relation to the normal working of a concern, it cannot be excluded as extraneous. As this payment was actually made during the year 1955 as part of the normal liabilities of the Company in running its business, it rightly forms an item on the expenditure side of the Profit & Loss Account for the year under review. I, therefore, disallow the contention raised on behalf of the workers in this connection. Then in the Profit & Loss Account there is an item of interest Rs. 14,628-15-0 on the revenue side and on behalf of the Company it was urged that this is an extraneous source of income to which there has been no contribution on the part of the workers and it should, therefore, be deducted in fixing the gross profits of the year. How this item of interest is made up has been explained in the Company's statement Ext. C-8. Obviously, this is an income from investments which do not form part of the normal trading results of the year to which the workers made their contribution and it has, therefore, to be deducted in arriving at the figure of gross profits. This being done, the figure of gross profits of the year comes to Rs. 15,16,985.

11. The first item of prior charge is the statutory depreciation which the Company is entitled to under the bonus formula. It appears from Ext. IV read with Ext. C-1 that the Income Tax authorities have allowed for the year Rs. 7,91,323 by way of statutory depreciation. This figure is divided under different heads, viz., normal Rs. 3,34,227; under 10(2) VI(a) (Extra depreciation for erections before 1954) Rs. 3,30,543; Shift Rs. 1,22,785; Initial Rs. 268; and Development rebate Rs. 3,500. The workers' representatives argued that no other items on this account should go to defeat the claim for bonus and the only statutory

depreciation permissible is under the heads normal and shift and not any additional or initial. The question of statutory depreciation has been decided by a Full Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of U.P. Electric Supply Co., Ltd., etc., vs. Their workmen-1955 II L.L.J. 431 at pp. 439-440. It has there been observed *inter alia*:

".....But considering that the initial depreciation and additional depreciation are an abnormal addition to the income-tax depreciation designed to meet particular contingencies and for a limited period, it would not be fair to the workmen that these two depreciations should be rated as prior charges before the available surplus is ascertained, for in many cases, if allowed, there would be no available surplus left, even though the workmen may have laboured during the year to the best of their ability and the concern was for all purposes prosperous. Upon a careful consideration of the matter we are of the view that only normal depreciation, including multiple shift depreciation, but not initial or additional depreciation, should rank as a prior charge in applying our Full Bench formula....."

Following this Full Bench decision, in the subsequent cases decided by the Labour Appellate Tribunal only normal and shift depreciation were allowed and not initial or additional—*vide* the decision dated 17th October 1955 in Appeal Bom. Nos. 172 and 175 of 1954—(Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—and 1956 I L.L.J. p. 458—(Peirce, Leslie & Co. Ltd.). The decision to the contrary in the case of Webbing and Belting, Factory Ltd.,—1956 I L.L.J. p. 313—to which my attention was drawn, cannot be accepted as laying down the correct view since after the aforesaid Full Bench decision. In the present case, therefore, the proper heads under which the statutory depreciation can be allowed are normal and shift. In the statement Ext. IV normal and shift depreciation shown are respectively, Rs. 3,34,227 and Rs. 1,22,785 i.e. Rs. 4,57,012 taking both together. On behalf of the Company it has been urged that if these figures were accepted, it would be put to a disadvantage and the correct figures as worked out on the basis of the written down value as per the prescribed rates would be from year to year as shown in Ext. C-2. The Company accordingly claims Rs. 5,55,465 for normal and extra shift depreciation in respect of the year ended 31st December 1955.

12. A similar question arose in the case of the Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., (Appeal Bom. No. 134 of 1956) before a Bench consisting of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman and Shri D.E. Reuben, Member and in the decision dated 24th July 1956 it has been aptly dealt with in paragraph 2 as under:—

"The question of depreciation resolves itself into a consideration of our Full Bench decision on the bonus payable by electricity concerns reported in U.P. Electric Supply Company, Ltd., etc., vs. Their workmen (1955 2 L.L.J. 431). The Full Bench, interpreting the bonus formula and following it, allowed "normal depreciation, including multiple shift depreciation, but not initial or additional depreciation". Ext. CI shows that, if the normal depreciation taken for the purpose of our formula is the actual normal depreciation allowed by the present day income-tax law, the concern in the end will get less than the total amount of depreciation to which it is entitled. Thus, taking the depreciation ratio prescribed under section 10 (1) (vi) of the Income Tax Act to be 10 per cent, and the original price of the machinery to be Rs. 100 the depreciation in successive years will be

Year of Account	Initial	Additional	Normal	Additional plus normal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Year	20	10	10	20
2nd Year . . . . .	..	8	8	16
3rd Year . . . . .	..	6.4	6.4	12.8
4th Year . . . . .	..	5.1	5.1	10.2
5th Year . . . . .	..	4.1	4.1	8.2
6th Year . . . . .	..	..	3.3	3.3
7th Year . . . . .	..	..	3.0	3.0
8th Year . . . . .	..	..	2.7	2.7
9th Year . . . . .	..	..	2.4	2.4
10th Year . . . . .	..	..	1.4	1.4
Do. set off of initial allowance	..	..	..	20.0
TOTAL Rs.	20	33.6	46.4	100.0

The total original price will be worked off in depreciation in ten years' time. Thus, under the interpretation contended for by labour in this case, the company would get only Rs. 46.4 against the original price of Rs. 100. This was not the intention of the Full Bench as it indicated when it said:—

"It is not in doubt that in the ultimate result, depreciation under the Income-tax Act and depreciation under the Electricity (Supply) Act achieve the same result, but under the Income Tax Act, the initial depreciation and additional depreciation in the early years raise the quantum of depreciation very considerably, to the detriment of the available surplus." (1955 II L.L.J. 440)

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act the deduction allowed under the head of depreciation in the early years of the use of machinery is heavy, so as to give relief to the assessee. As this heavy deduction would have the effect of unduly lessening the available surplus under our bonus formula to the prejudice of labour even in a year of prosperity, the Full Bench postulated for a more even distribution of depreciation over a period of years; there was at no time any intention to deprive the employer of his full depreciation. Keeping this in mind, the normal depreciation for the purpose of our formula does not present any difficulty in calculation. Under the Income-tax Act normal depreciation is "a sum equivalent to such percentage of the written down value as may be prescribed". [Section 10(1)(vi) of the Income-tax Act]. For the purpose of bonus formula the initial and additional depreciation, which are disallowed by that formula, must be ignored in fixing the written down value and in determining the period over which the normal depreciation will be allowed. The result will be a notional amount of normal depreciation; but as we have said repeatedly, the bonus formula itself is a notional formula. The normal depreciation on this proper basis has been worked out by the Company's auditors at 3 65 lakhs, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of this figure."

The aforesaid observations exactly apply to the instant case and in my opinion, the figure worked out, viz., Rs. 5,55,465 by the Chartered Accountant of the Company (Ext. C-2) has to be accepted as representing the statutory depreciation to which the Company is entitled to for the year ended 31st December, 1955 in applying the bonus formula. Deducting the same from the aforesaid amount of gross profits i.e. Rs. 15,16,985, there remains the balance of Rs. 9,61,520.

13. The next item of prior charge will be the taxation at 7 as. in the rupee. The workers' representatives strenuously contended that no deduction should be permitted on this account as the Company has not actually paid any income-tax. It appears that looking to the profits made during the year, the Company was liable to be taxed under normal circumstances but on account of previous losses which were approved and accepted by the Income Tax authorities, a special exemption was given under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. This cannot be made a ground in disallowing any prior charge by way of taxation and in this connection reference may be made to the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of National Electrical Industries, Ltd., (1956 I L.L.J. p. 155) where it was held:—

"According to available surplus formula the income-tax is to be deducted as prior charge on the trading results of the year, just as much as bonus is to be ascertained upon the trading results of the year. The concession made by the income-tax authorities on account of the past losses is intended to aid a concern. So provision for income-tax that would have become payable for the income in the year in question must be made for ascertaining available surplus."

The similar view has been taken in an earlier case decided by the Labour Appellate Tribunal—Model Mills etc., Textile Mills, Nagpur vs. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and other—1955 I L.L.J. p. 534—and the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay has also proceeded on the same line in the case of Thacker and Company, Ltd.,—1955 I L.L.J.p. 249. Thus the taxation has to be calculated at 7 as. in the rupee and it comes to Rs. 4,20,665 on the above said sum of Rs. 9,61,520. On deducting this item of taxation there remains the balance of Rs. 5,40,855.

14. The next item of prior charge is return at 6% on paid-up capital. The Company's paid-up Capital as disclosed in the Balance Sheet consists of 26,668 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each treated as fully paid up and 704,300 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up, making a total of Rs. 73,10,670. The contention raised on behalf of the workers in this connection is twofold. In the first place, it has been urged that the sum of Rs. 2,66,680 for the shares treated as fully paid up should be excluded from consideration in allowing the necessary return. It is true that 26,668 ordinary shares representing this amount were issued as fully paid up for consideration otherwise than cash, but the same were treated as fully paid up in showing subscribed, called and paid up capital in

the Balance Sheet. It may be noted that these shares are not in the nature of bonus shares as such but they were issued as fully paid-up to those who rendered technical service and advice during the formative stage of the Company. Instead of making payment in cash to the persons concerned, they were remunerated in the shape of ordinary shares issued to them. The consideration need not necessarily be in cash and the past services rendered do constitute valid consideration in the eye of law. There was, therefore nothing wrong in treating these shares as fully paid up and in my opinion, they rank *pari passu* along with other fully paid-up shares in determining the return on paid-up capital. It was next urged that if the aforesaid item of interest Rs. 14,628/15/-, as per Ext. C-8, is not taken into account as forming part of the profits of the year to which the workers contributed, the investments which yielded this income of interest should be excluded from the paid-up capital in computing 6% return (c.f. Exts. U-5 and U-5A). These deposits, however, have nothing to do with the paid-up capital as such, and it seems a confusion is being made between the paid up capital as invested in the concern and its working capital meaning liquid assets minus liabilities. I thus hold that the Company is entitled to 6% return on the paid-up capital of Rs. 73,10,670 which comes to Rs. 4,38,640 and on deducting the same, we arrive at the balance of Rs. 1,02,215. The Company has made no claim for rehabilitation, probably the statutory depreciation being enough looking to the fact that the factory has been erected only recently. Then the Company did make a claim by way of return on working capital, the figure for which was arrived at from the Balance Sheet as the difference between the liquid assets and liabilities. Under the formula, however, the return admissible is not on working capital as such, but on the reserves utilised as working capital. In the Company's Balance Sheet there appears no other reserves except Rs. 4,00,000 for Loan Redemption Reserves and if from the same were deducted the investments, there remains no surplus amount which can be deemed to have been employed as the working capital. This is the approved method of calculation—*vide* 1955 I L.L.J. p. 588 at p. 589 (Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., and two others *vs.* Their workmen) and the Company's representative in the circumstances did not press any claim by way of prior charge on this account.

15. The aforesaid calculations disclose the available surplus of Rs. 1,02,215/- as per the following table:—

Net profit shown in the Balance Sheet	Rs. 9,21,963	1	0
Add depreciation already charged	Rs. 5,79,580	14	0
TOTAL	Rs. 15,01,543	15	0
	Rs. 15,01,544	0	0
Add bonus for the year 1954 not actually paid during the year	Rs. 30,000	0	0
TOTAL	Rs. 15,31,544	0	0
	Rs. 70	0	0
Add loss on sale of assets	TOTAL	Rs. 15,31,614	0
		Rs. 14,629	0
Less interest on deposits	TOTAL	Rs. 15,31,614	0
		Rs. 5,55,465	0
Less statutory depreciation	BALANCE	Rs. 15,16,985	0
		Rs. 4,20,665	0
Less taxation @ 7 as in the rupee	BALANCE	Rs. 9,61,520	0
		Rs. 5,40,855	0
Less 6% return on paid-up capital	BALANCE	Rs. 4,38,640	0
		Rs. 1,02,215	0
BALANCE		Rs. 1,02,215	0

16. Having arrived at the aforesaid available surplus of Rs. 1,02,215/- after allowing all necessary prior charges to which the Company is found entitled to, the next question for our consideration is regarding the quantum of bonus payable to the concerned workmen. It was argued on behalf of the workers that the Company should be called upon to pay 4 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance as bonus inasmuch as the Company's officers have been paid accordingly. In the first place if this demand were granted, a sum of Rs. 1,10,000/- would be required for distribution on their own showing. According to the figures in Ext. C-7 referred to *infra*, the amount would come to Rs. 96,880/12/-. In fact, no officer of the Company has been paid any such bonus excepting one whose case depended on special circumstances. The services of this officer have been taken on loan from Messrs A. & F. Harvey Ltd., Madura and under the contract of loan, the Company is required to pay all the allowances payable to him by the other Company. The other Company having paid 4 months' wages as bonus to its employees, this officer on the same basis had to be paid the sum equivalent

to 4 months' wages which he would have otherwise received from the Company to which he originally belongs. Naturally thus the payment made to him forms part of his emoluments under the contract whereby his services were taken on loan and any such payment is neither tantamount to an act of discrimination on the part of the Company nor can it constitute the basis for similar payment by way of bonus to other workers.

17 The relevant considerations which should really guide us are that in determining the quantum of bonus the whole available surplus is not to be exhausted and that proper weight should be given to the relative prosperity of the concern as well as the employees' efforts in relation to the amount out of which the bonus is to be paid. It has to be borne in mind that though the Company made profits in the years 1954 and 1955, more or less due probably to the Tariff protection secured from the Central Government, it cannot as yet be said to have attained a sound prosperous state. It has already borrowed a big loan of Rs. 15,00,000/- from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and it is still in need of additional money to carry out its expansion programme for making the unit of an economic size. It has in no year since its inception declared dividend for shareholders; it has built no appreciable reserves so far; it has to wipe out its previous losses; and it will take time before it is completely free from the liabilities incurred hitherto or which may be incurred hereafter. At the same time, the worker's needs cannot be overlooked and they too have played no insignificant part in bringing about the successful results during the year under review. The notices as per Exts. A and B congratulating all the employees for the work done by them afford ample proof of the part played by them in giving willing co-operation and putting in best efforts. Naturally, therefore, they too expect to reap some benefit in the shape of bonus out of the profits of the year. The Company has given figures regarding the average monthly basic wages of the workmen concerned, viz., Rs. 7,553/7/- for the staff and Rs. 8,796/3/- for the workmen including those daily-rated making the total of Rs. 16,349/10/- vide Ext. C-7. This statement includes the figures both for basic wages and dearness allowance and while accepting these figures what has been contended on behalf of the workers is that bonus should be calculated on total emoluments i.e. inclusive of dearness allowance. It has invariably been the general practice to divide the available surplus given as bonus in terms of basic wages and I need not depart from the same. [c.f. 1951 II L.L.J., p. 314 para 71 at p. 337 (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills) and 1953 II L.L.J., p. 246 para 15 at pages 251-252 (Burmah Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.)]. Thus if we fix the quantum of bonus as equivalent to 2½ months' basic wages, it comes to Rs. 40,874/1/0 i.e. 40% of the available surplus would go to the workers and the remaining would be with the Company. On that the Company would be entitled to rebate of income-tax, though of course in the present case no such rebate is actually being received. But notionally his "factor" has to be taken into account when the bonus formula itself is a notional one as observed above. The Company is thus in a position to pay bonus equivalent to 2-1/2 months' wages and yet a fair surplus would remain in its hands. In the result, what the Company shall distribute bonus equivalent to five-twenty-fourth of its annual earnings during the year ended 31st December 1955 to the concerned workmen within two months of this award becoming enforceable. Those who have been dismissed for misconduct causing financial loss to the Company during the year shall not be entitled to any bonus.

We have next to decide the question relating to the revision if any, of the existing rates of dearness allowance. The existing rates of dearness allowance shown in Ext. 10, one of the annexures to the Company's written statement, are:—

Basic Pay	Dearness allowance
Rs.	Rs. A. P.
21 to 35/-	27 8 0
36 to 50/-	30 0 0
51 to 100/-	33 0 0
101 to 150/-	36 0 0
151 to 200/-	39 0 0
201 to 250/-	42 0 0
251 to 300/-	45 0 0
301 to 350/-	48 0 0
351 to 400/-	51 0 0
401 to 450/-	53 8 0
451 to 500/-	55 0 0
501 to 550/-	56 0 0
551 to 600/-	56 8 0
601 and above	57 0 0

The Company's case is that its basic wage structure as fixed in the year 1952, is itself generous and higher compared with that prevailing in the other industrial concerns in the vicinity and that it has further been supplemented by the above said rates of dearness allowance. There is, therefore, no ground for any increase in the existing rates of dearness allowance and more over, the financial position of the concern is not such as to bear any additional burden. On behalf of the workers it has been contended that the existing rates are low and disproportionate, especially looking to the fact that the Management itself did effect a revision in the rate of dearness allowance payable to those drawing Rs. 451/- and above per month by allowing them Rs. 150/- with effect from 1st January 1956.

19. The workers are represented by three different Unions and if we refer to their respective written statements, each one has put its case differently in so far as the rates are concerned. The staff Union demanded the revision in the rates of dearness allowance by its letter dated 12th March, 1956 and while desiring that the Central Government rates should be introduced with effect from 1st January 1956, it has claimed the revision as under:—

Pay per mensem		Rate of Dearness allowance	
Upto Rs.	50/-	Rs. 45/-	P.M.
From	51 to 100/-	50/-	"
"	101 to 150/-	55/-	"
"	151 to 200/-	60/-	"
"	201 to 250/-	65/-	"
"	251 to 300/-	70/-	"
"	301 to 500/-	75/-	"
"	501 to 750/-	85/-	"
"	751 to 1000/-	100/-	"
"	1001 and above.	10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/-.	

The Workers' Union seems to have demanded the revision in the rates of dearness allowance by its letter dated 1st April 1956 and this Union while expressing its desire that the Central Government rates should be prescribed with effect from 1st January, 1956, has sought the revision as under:—

Basic Wages per mensem		Rate of Dearness allowance	
Upto Rs.	35/-	Rs. 40/-	P.M.
From	36 to 50/-	45/-	"
"	51 to 100/-	50/-	"
"	101 to 150/-	55/-	"
"	151 to 200/-	60/-	"
"	201 to 250/-	65/-	"

The third Union i.e., the Travancore Titanium Products Employees' Union contended that the existing rates of dearness allowance were fixed by the Company in the year 1952 by taking a unilateral decision in this connection the same should be enhanced by 50 per cent. with retrospective effect from April 1956. The Company has filed the statement Ext. C-9, indicating its position as on 8th August, 1957, regarding the additional amount which would be required to pay every month in case the Unions' demand regarding dearness allowance were granted. The statement shows the total number of workers in each group drawing the existing rates of dearness allowance which, if raised as per the Unions' demand, would result in casting an additional burden of Rs. 4,599 per month on the Company. Before, therefore, a revision is effected in the existing rates of dearness allowance, it has to be seen whether the total emoluments earned by the concerned workers require to be supplemented by a rise in the dearness allowance within the limits of the paying capacity of the Company and if so to what extent.

20. It has been urged by one of the Unions that in resolving the question of dearness allowance, there should be a scientific approach to the subject and that the proper method is to equate the dearness allowance with the cost of living index as done in some of the industries like textiles. Unfortunately, however, we have not got the sufficient data to proceed on this scientific line and there is no cost of living index available for the year 1952 in which the Company fixed the present rates of dearness allowance. Practically each Union while talking of a scientific method has merely suggested an *ad hoc* increase in the existing rates. Very probably the demand has arisen because the management

of its own accord raised the dearness allowance to Rs. 150 in the case of those drawing a salary of Rs. 451 and above with effect from 1st January 1956. It is true that soon after the Management retraced its step and restored the original rate of dearness allowance in the case of highly paid covenanted staff with effect from 1st September 1956; but at the same time, as conceded before me, the difference of Rs. 100 has been converted into what is termed as temporary personal allowance. There are only a few such qualified persons drawing the salary of Rs. 451 and above; but if in the case of such highly paid staff the total emoluments are increased by Rs. 100, no matter whether the addition is called a temporary personal allowance or is treated as part of the dearness allowance, naturally there arises some dissatisfaction amongst the low paid workers. Apart from that, the demand in my opinion, does deserve some consideration in the circumstances of the present case. The Company has filed a comparative statement, Ext. C-6, showing the salary, dearness allowance etc., prevalent in other industrial establishments in the Kerala State. Though the information contained in this statement may furnish some data regarding the prevalent rates in the vicinity or the region, all these establishments cannot be treated exactly as comparable concerns with the instant Company which is a chemical concern. On behalf of the workers, a statement showing the rates of dearness allowance in the case of a chemical concern at Alwaye, viz., Indian Rare Earths Ltd., together with the Central Government all India rates, has been produced to justify their demand—vide Ext. U-4. I have not been satisfied that these rates should be applicable to the concern before us irrespective of its paying capacity.

21. It has already been discussed above as to how the financial position of the Company is none too sound or stable and the revision in the rates of dearness allowance should not be such as to cast an additional financial burden which it cannot bear. Though the cost of living index figures are not available for the earlier period, it appears from the figures in Ext. XI read with Ext. U-5 that there has been some rise in the cost of living during the period September 1953 to August 1956 and there is no indication of the position having since improved. At the same time, under the principles recognised so far, the dearness allowance is not so fixed as to effect 100 per cent. neutralization and the paying capacity is always taken into account. In the present case on behalf of the workers it is desired that the sliding scale of dearness allowance should be retained but the rates should be enhanced. Any such enhancement on the line of the rates suggested by the Unions is, however, not justifiable in the present financial position of the Company nor does it look reasonable why the rates applicable to the Central Government employees should be adopted. The existing emoluments of the staff as well as the workers in the shape of basic wages and dearness allowance are shown in the two statements, Exts. C-4 and C-5. We find that amongst the staff the lowest paid employee gets Rs. 50 as minimum basic wage and Rs. 30 as dearness allowance excepting peons who get Rs. 25 as minimum basic wage and Rs. 27-8-0 as dearness allowance. The Company's representative pointed out that at present there is no peon drawing less than Rs. 30 as minimum basic wage but it has not been denied that the prescribed minimum basic wage for the post of a peon is Rs. 25 and if a new entrant is engaged, he would not draw a pay higher than Rs. 25. I would recommend that the minimum basic wage of the peons should be raised to Rs. 30, though I cannot give any direction on this score as the question of basic wage is outside the scope of the present reference. In the case of the workers the lowest daily-rated worker gets Rs. 1-6-0 per day as basic wage and Re. 1 as dearness allowance and so his total emoluments (Rs. 35-12-0 plus Rs. 26) come to Rs. 61-12-0 per month; whereas a similar category of monthly-rated workmen earns Rs. 71-4-0 per month i.e. Rs. 41-4-0 as basic wage and Rs. 30 as dearness allowance. I think it would be more in the fitness of things if there is an uniform rate of dearness allowance of Rs. 35 upto the minimum basic wage of Rs. 50 and a corresponding rise of Rs. 5 is made in the case of those drawing Rs. 51 and onwards upto Rs. 501 and above. If this were done, the revised rates of dearness allowance would be as under:—

Basic wages per mensem		Rate of dearness allowance	
Upto	Rs. 50/-	Rs.	35/- P.M.
From	51 to 100/-	40/-	"
"	101 to 150/-	45/-	"
"	151 to 200/-	50/-	"
"	201 to 300/-	55/-	"
"	301 to 500/-	60/-	"
"	501 and above	65/-	"

The revision of the rates as above would be more consistent with the salaries drawn by the workers rather than so many sub-divisions in the sliding scale as at present. This readjustment of the rates with a slight increase in the same is not such as to be beyond the paying capacity of the concern.

22. In the result, I direct that the Company shall introduce the rates of dearness allowance as just given above in place of the existing rates as applicable both to the staff and the other workers with effect from the date on which this award becomes enforceable.

The 10th September 1957.

P. D. VYAS,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Nagpur, at Bombay.

[No. LRII/57-1(10)/57.]

New Delhi, the 28th September 1957

S.R.O. 3073.—Whereas the workmen of banking companies in the State of West Bengal have demanded from the employers in relation to those banking companies, payment of compensatory allowance at the rate of 25% of their emoluments to meet the increased cost of living;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a difficulty or doubt has arisen as to the interpretation of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), Bombay, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January 1952, as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the manner referred to in section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955), in respect of the matter specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby refers the said matter for decision to Shri Salim M. Merchant, Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, constituted under section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (48 of 1950).

SCHEDULE

Whether the demand for compensatory allowance by the workmen in the banking companies in West Bengal is covered by the directions contained in the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. dated the 5th January 1952, modified as aforesaid.

[No. LR-10(69)/57.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th September 1957.

S.R.O. 3074.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust and their workmen regarding the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government consider it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri A. Dass Gupta, Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bombay, and refers the said dispute to the said Tribunal for adjudication.

THE SCHEDULE

- (i) Should there be a tindal in charge of each of the Jolly boats used by the Port Trust Flotilla as against merely a senior lascar on a special pay of Rs. 5 p.m. in addition to his grade pay at present?

- (ii) In the case of crews of the Port Trust vessels, should seniority be determined on the basis of the highest certificate held; should seniority of persons holding the same certificate be based on the date of obtaining the certificate?
- (iii) Should the deckhands in the Engineering Department as well as shore lascars and khalasis of the Port Department be divided into two classes *viz* class I (Rs. 40-1-50) and class II (Rs. 35-1-45) with an equal number in each class?
- (iv) Should free uniforms be supplied to the crews of the Chief Engineer's flotilla consisting of dredgers, launches, barges and salvage section boats?
- (v) Should transport facilities to and from Pir Pau be provided for the staff working there?
- (vi) Should the service conditions of the staff working at the Butcher Island be the same as those for the staff at the Kennery Island?
- (vii) Should special compensatory allowance be granted to the staff employed at the lighthouses for their work on holidays?

[No. LR-3(6)/57.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th September 1957

S.R.O. 3075.—In the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.R.O. 2703, dated the 13th August, 1957, published at page 1802 in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1957, the name "Ramain Singh" Occuring in the first line of the Schedule attached to said order, may be read as "Ramdahin Singh".

[No. LR11/55-2(20)/57.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1957.

S.R.O. 3076.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

In the said rules, for sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(1) the Secretary or the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, who may be appointed as Chairman by the Central Government—Chairman;
- (2) the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner—Vice-Chairman."

[No. M-II-1(17)/57.]

S. RANGASWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1957.

S.R.O. 3077.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President hereby entrusts to the Government of West Bengal, with its consent, the functions of the Central Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) in so far as such functions relate to the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of employees employed in stone breaking or stone crushing operations carried on in any mine or quarry situated within the State of West Bengal:

Provided that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise the said functions either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.

[No. LWI-7(30)/55.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING*New Delhi-2, the 19th September 1957*

S.R.O. 3078.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the exhibition of the film "Paying Guest" in respect of which a "U" certificate No. 19738, dated the 12th March, 1957, was granted to the Filmistan Private Ltd., Bombay by the Central Board of Film Censors, be suspended for a period of one month from the date of this notification.

[No. 9/20/57-FC.]

B. S. DASARATHY, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 20th September 1957

S.R.O. 3079.—It is notified for general information that Shrimati Dr. Usha Mehta having tendered resignation from membership of the Bombay Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors, the Central Government have accepted the same with immediate effect.

[No. 14/3/57-FC.]

ORDER*New Delhi-2, the 20th September 1957*

S.R.O. 3080.—The Central Government hereby directs, in pursuance of the provisions of the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 3805 dated the 28th December, 1955 and in modification of order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 2936 dated the 4th September, 1957 that the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay shall consist of 30 members with immediate effect.

[No. 14/3/57-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.